

Refine Search

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L10 and ((table or bank) with ((concurrent\$3 or parallel or simultaneous\$2) near6 (access\$3 or read\$4 or writ\$4)))	2

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DB=USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L11 L10 and ((table or bank) with ((concurrent\$3 or parallel or simultaneous\$2) near6 (access\$3 or read\$4 or writ\$4)))

L10 L9 and (address with (compar\$6 or match\$3))

1.9 hash\$3 same table

1107 L9

DB≡*PGPBUISPT*; *PLUR*≡*YES*; *OP*≡*ADJ*

L8 L7 and ((table or bank) with ((concurrent\$3 or parallel or simultaneous\$2) near6 (access\$3 or read\$4 or writ\$4))) 8 L8

L7 L6 and (address with (compar\$6 or match\$3))

L6 L5 and (address near4 table) 198 L6

15 711/216 221 ccls

¹³ 3 and (table with (concurrent§3 or parallel or simultaneous§3) near 6

<u>L3</u>	L2 and (table with (compar\$6 or match\$3))	2480	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	hash\$3 same table	6595	<u>L2</u>
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L1</u>	(5032987 OR 5923660 OR 5649109 OR 5633858).PN.	4	<u>L1</u>

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 Print Format

Peter F. Brown, Jennifer C. Lai, Robert L. Mercer

June 1991

Proceedings of the 29th conference on Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:

 [pdf\(564.77 KB\)](#)  [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

In this paper we describe a statistical technique for aligning sentences with their translations in two points that are available in our data, the only information about the sentences that we use for calculating they contain. Because we make no use of the lexical details of the sentence, the alignment can be applied to very large collections of text. We have used this technique to align ...

5 Spoken dialogue technology: enabling the conversational user interface

March 2002

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR), Volume 34 Issue 1

Full text available:

 [pdf\(987.69 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Spoken dialogue systems allow users to interact with computer-based applications such as databases and language. The origins of spoken dialogue systems can be traced back to Artificial Intelligence research on conversational interfaces. However, it is only within the last decade or so, with major advances in these systems have been developed and, in some cases, introduced into commerce ...

Keywords: Dialogue management, human computer interaction, language generation, language processing, synthesis

6 An Unclever Time-Sharing System

Caxton C. Foster

January 1971

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR), Volume 3 Issue 1

Full text available:

 [pdf\(1.85 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

This paper describes the internal structure of a time-sharing system in some detail. This system is a simple file structure. It is intended for use in a university type environment where there are many users. Despite its simplicity, this system can serve as a useful introduction to the problems of a time-sharing system. Included are a discussion of the command ...

7 Knowledge representation for commonsense reasoning with text

Kathleen Dahlgren, Joyce McDowell, Edward P. Stabler

September 1989 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 15 Issue 3

Full text available:

 [pdf\(2.52 MB\)](#)  [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

8 Sentence generation by semantic concordance

Toshiyuki Sakai, Makoto Nagao

May 1965

Proceedings of the 1965 conference on Computational linguistics

Full text available:

 [pdf\(1.05 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Generation of English sentence is realized in the following three steps. First, the generation of kernel sentence by the application of transformational rules to the kernel sentence; and finally the completion of a sentence. In the first stage of generating kernel sentence, the semantics of words are fully utilized. The method is based on the structure of sentence: (subject noun and predicate verb, verb and object ...)

9 The interaction of knowledge sources in word sense disambiguation

Mark Stevenson, Yorick Wilks

September 2001 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 27 Issue 3

Full text available:

 [pdf\(2.16 MB\)](#)  [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Word sense disambiguation (WSD) is a computational linguistics task likely to benefit from the traditional in telligence research. An important step in the exploration of this hypothesis is to determine whether their combination leads to improved results. We present a sense tagger which exceeds 94% on our evaluation corpus. Our system attempts ...

10 The FINITE STRING Newsletter: Abstracts of current literature

Computational Linguistics Staff

January 1987 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 13 Issue 1-2

Full text available:



[pdf\(6.15 MB\)](#)



[Publisher](#)



[Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#)

11 A maximum entropy approach to natural language processing

Adam L. Berger, Vincent J. Della Pietra, Stephen A. Della Pietra

March 1996

Computational Linguistics, Volume 22 Issue 1

Full text available:



[pdf\(1.87 MB\)](#)



[Publisher](#)



[Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

The concept of maximum entropy can be traced back along multiple threads to Biblical times. Only powerful enough to permit the widespread application of this concept to real world problems in statistical paper, we describe a method for statistical modeling based on maximum entropy. We present a method for constructing maximum entropy models and describe how to implement this approach ...

12 The nested rectangular array as a model of data

Trenchard More

May 1979

ACM SIGAPL APL Quote Quad , Proceedings of the international conference

Full text available:



[pdf\(2.11 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Data, like electricity and gravity, are part of the world in which we live. Some occur naturally, as is the consequence of language and social organization. The search for a theory of data, which begins with interesting as the development of theories in physics, economics, and psychology. Most models of data are of APL, the one-axis nested list of LISP, and the s ...

13 Special issue on using large corpora: I: Introduction to the special issue on computational linguistics

Kenneth W. Church, Robert L. Mercer

March 1993

Computational Linguistics, Volume 19 Issue 1

Full text available:



[pdf\(1.80 MB\)](#)



[Publisher](#)



[Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

14 Special issue on using large corpora: I: Text-translation alignment

Martin Kay, Martin Röscheisen

March 1993

Computational Linguistics, Volume 19 Issue 1

Full text available:



[pdf\(1.20 MB\)](#)



[Publisher](#)



[Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

We present an algorithm for aligning texts with their translations that is based only on internal evidence which word in one text corresponds to which word in the other text that is essentially based on the partial alignment of the word level to induce a maximum likelihood alignment of the sentence level. We refine the word level estimate. The algorithm appears ...

15 Parsing and interpreting comparatives

Manny Rayner, Amelie Banks

June 1988

Proceedings of the 26th conference on Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  [pdf\(775.11 KB\)](#)  [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [c](#)

We describe a fairly comprehensive handling of the syntax and semantics of comparative constructions developed by Pinkham, but we advance arguments to support a different handling of phrasal comparative interpretation instead of C-ellipsis. We explain the reasons for dividing comparative sentences into two cases and give an example of the corresponding Montague semantics. The ideas have ...

16 Subject-dependent co-occurrence and word sense disambiguation

Joe A. Guthrie, Louise Guthrie, Yorick Wilks, Homa Aidinejad

June 1991

Proceedings of the 29th conference on Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  [pdf\(562.22 KB\)](#)  [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [c](#)

We describe a method for obtaining subject-dependent word sets relative to some (subject) domain. Using a machine-readable version of Longman's Dictionary of Contemporary English, we established subject-dependent neighborhoods around the defining vocabulary to construct these "neighborhoods". Here, we describe the application of this method to present a method of word sense disambiguation based on these neighborhoods ...

17 Papers: Aligning more words with high precision for small bilingual corpora

Sur-Jin Ker, Jason J. S. Chang

August 1996

Proceedings of the 16th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(605.24 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

In this paper, we propose an algorithm for aligning words with their translation in a bilingual corpus. The word models which require bilingual data with hundreds of thousands of sentences for training. By using words with diverse translations generally do not have statistically significant evidence for confident alignments. Our algorithm attempts to handle these cases ...

18 Natural language querying of historical databases

James Clifford

December 1988 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 14 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.82 MB\)](#)  [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [c](#)

In this paper we examine the connection between two areas of semantics, namely the semantics of natural language querying, and link them together via a common view of the semantics of time. Since the semantics of time is a key feature of historical databases, we present the essential features of the Historical Relational Database Model (HRDM), a model for the desire to incorporate more "real world" semantics into a database ...

19 The FINITE STRING newsletter: Abstracts of current literature

Computational Linguistics Staff

July 1984 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 10 Issue 3-4

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.30 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#)

 [Publisher Site](#)

20 A general explanation component for conceptual modeling in CASE environments

Jon Atle Gulla

July 1996

ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS), Volume 14 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(313.25 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [c](#)

In information systems engineering, conceptual models are constructed to assess existing information systems. As these models serve as a means for communication between customers and developers, it is important that the models form a proper basis for the subsequent design and implementation. We are now experimenting with formal modeling languages and various techniques ...

Keywords: conceptual modeling, explanation generation, help systems, linguistics, paraphrasing,

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